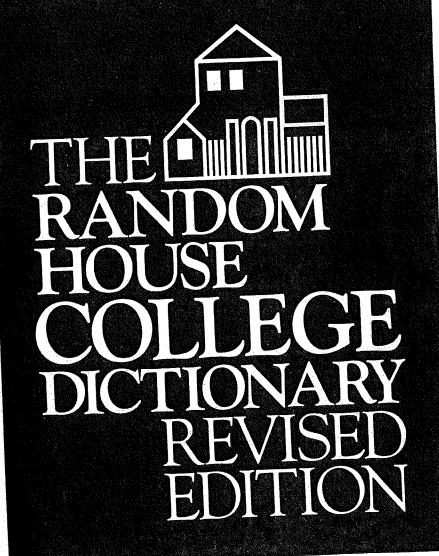


Exhibit B Case 1/5



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ne best test of a diction of believe you will find ouse dictionary to be a to your needs, alway or reliable.

Dictionaries, like pec t all alike. Some defir oldest historical me: fore that, an etymolo story. But in the RHC st, the most frequent each word, followed solete, or archaic me e definitions of such : aint, sincere, or shre ference. (The word en, but at the end o You will also find the finitions are worked plicit language; and zed example sentenc wn the meaning in o synonym lists introc riations in word cho nonym Studies disc anings of telated w age Notes provide ose usage is often c These are only a fe ctive features that tionaries the choice dents—in fact, of communicate with

l style.

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Manufactured in the United States of America

bonnet

tton, L bomoy silk < GR) +

com/bard), v.l. 1. to attack
to assail vigorously: to bom3. Physics. to direct high
tgainst: to bombard a nucleus
on, originally throwing stone
) stone-throwing engine = L
omb) + arda - Ard) — bomtt, n.
1. Mil. the member of
s the bombisight and bombrtilleryman. [< MF]
1. pretentious words; speech
n. 2. Obs. cotton or other
tris; padding. — daj. 3. Obs.
< MF < ML bombāce(m),
MBACACEOUS]

nts; padding ML bombāce(m), MRCACEOUS]
adj. (of speech, writing, etc.) inflated; pretentious. Also, tically, adv.
a seaport in and the capital of in the Arabian Sea. 4,537,926
in W India: divided in 1960

he in W India: divided in 1960 shtra states,
', bom'hə zēn'), n. a twil c or rayon warp and worsted mourning wear. Also, bom's arlier bombasin < MF < MI combēxinum, n. use of neut. of ye- (s. of bombās silk, silkworm

l. (in the fuselage of a bomber) bombs are carried and from



n. (Massachusetts, 1765) car-y expressed in terms of their total

'), adj. 1, able to withstand the a bombproof structure. But of a bombing mission between and the release of the bombs. Also,

n. 1. a bomb. .2. something or n and sensational effect.

nom, area, or small building reinof bombs, used as a shelter during shelter.

n. Mil. (in an aircraft) an instruta target.

n. Mil. (in an aircraft) all lists to target.

it a target.

iver in central Africa, forming part in Zaire and the Central African W into the Uele River to form the ii. long. Also called Mbomu.

cape on the NE coast of Tunisia:

in forces in Africa, May 12, 1943.

l festival of the Japanese Buddhists, cits to household altars. [< Jap] n. pl. (esp. collectively) -ci, (esp. inds or species) -cie, any of several as Mycteroperca bonaci. [< Sp

/, bon/ə; bō/nə fi/dē). 1. genuine; without fraud. [< L] —bo-na-fide

without fraud. [< L] —bonna-fide file in a sland in the E Netherlands; ludies. 5614 (1960); 112 sq. mi. 167), pl. bons a-mis (bôn 2a mē/). d. 2. a lover. bō-l. n. U.S. 1. a rich mass of ore. a source of great and sudden weath a proved to be a bonanza. [< Sp. lit. d luck, rich vein of ore). A source of great and sudden weath a proved to be a bonanza. [< Sp. lit. d luck, rich vein of ore). Insalized L bon(us) good + (mal)acia calm sea (malach(6s) soft + ia -1a). psit/; Fr. bô na pant/). n. 1. Jéne nom 1/1. Jéne nom 1

nn'a ven'cher), n. Saint ("the Seraphit talian scholastic theologian. Also, Bonen Chōor'a; It. bō'nā ven toū'nā), ; Fr. bōn bōn'), n., pl. -bons (-bonz', fondant-coated candy, typically having

bonbonnière

bonbonnière

a miller of fruit sam. (c. F.; ilt., good-good: a repetitive)

a miller of fruit sam. (c. F.; ilt., good-good: a repetitive)

before the control of the contro



ticular sect, esp. of a heretical or schismatic religious sect. 2 a Protestant of nonconformist denomination, esp. a minor one. 3. a person zealously devoted to a particular sect. [< Ml. sectāri(us). See sect. -ARY] sectītle (sek/til). adj. capable of being cut smoothly with a knife. [< L sectilis = sec(us) (ptp. of secāre to cut) + -lits -lits -lit] -sec-cill/tity, n.

sec-tion (sek/shan). n. l. a part that is cut off or separated. 2. a distinct part or subdivision of anything as an object area, community, class, or the like: the left section of a drawer; the poor section of town. 3. a distinct part or subdivision of a writing, as of a newspaper, legal code, chapter, etc.: the financial section of a daily paper; section 2 of the bylans. 4. one of a number of parts that can be fitted together to make a whole: sections of a fishing rod. 5. (in most of the U.S. west of Ohio) one of the 36 numbered subdivisions, each one mile square, of a township. 6. the act or an instance of cutting. 7. Surg. a. the making of an inision. b. an incision. 8. a thin slice of a tissue, mineral, or the like, as for microscopic examination. 9. a representation of an object as it would appear if cut by a plane, showing its internal structure. 10. Mil. a. a small unit consisting of two or more squads. b. Also called staff section, any of the subdivisions of a staff. c. a small tancial division in naval and air units. 11. Ratiroads. a. a division of a sleeping car containing both an upper and a lower berth. b. a length of trackage, roadbed, signal equipment, etc., maintained by one erew. 12. any of two or more squand of the subdivisions of a staff. c. a small tancial division in naval and ear units. 11. Ratiroads. a. a division of a sleeping car containing both an upper and a lower berth. b. a length of trackage, roadbed, signal equipment, etc., maintained by one erew. 12. any of two or more squane of an enturally segmented fruit, as of an orane or of a band containing all the instruments of one class: a record featuring Duke Ellington's

Section alize (sek/sho n°liz/), v.t., ized, izing. 1. to render sections. Also, esp. Brit., sectionalise.—sections, esp. geographical sections. Also, esp. Brit., sectionalise.—sectionaliza/tion, n.

Section gang/, Railroads U.S. a group of workmen who take care of a section of railroad track.

Section gang. Also called tracklayer.

Section gang. Also called tracklayer.

Section section gang and section of railroad track.

Section section gang. Also called tracklayer.

Sector (sektar), n. 1. Geom. a plane figure bounded by two radii and the included arc of a circle. 2. a mathematical instrument consisting of two flat rulers hinged together at one end and bearing various scales. 3. Mil. a designated defense area, usually in a combat zone, for which a particular military unit is responsible.—st. 4. to divide into sectors. [- L. cutter; LL: sector = sect(us) (ptp. of secare to cut) +-or-ord]—sectoral, add.

Sectorial (sek tör/e sl. -tör/-), adj. 1. of or pertaining to a sector. 2. Zool. (of teeth) adapted for cutting; carnassial. [- NL sectori(us) (sec sector, -onr) + -aL]

Sectualar (sek/ya) lor), adj. 1. of or pertaining to worldly things or to things that are not regarded as religious, sphritual, or sacred; temporal. 2. not pertaining to or connected with religion (opposed to sacred): secular music. 3. (of education, a school, etc.) concerned with norreligious subjects. 4. (of members of the clergy) not belonging to a religious order; not bound by monastic vows (opposed to regular). 6. occurring or celebrated once in an age or century: the secular games of Rome. 6. going on from age to age; continuing through long ages. —n. 7. a layman. 8. one of the secular games of Rome. 6. going on from age to age; continuing through long ages. —n. 7. a layman. 8. one of the secular clergy. [- ML Secularitis of the Mannist.

Sec-ularity, adv.

Sec-ularity (sek/ya) ariz/an), n. 1. secular spirit or tendency, esp. a

second — secundly, dat.

Secundly, dat.

Secunderabad (sekunder bad'), n. a city in central india, part of Hyderabad.

secundum (seköndöm; Eng. sekundem), prep.

Latin. according to.

Secure (si kyönd), adj., v., cured, curing. —adj. 1. free from or not exposed to danger; sale. 2. dependable; firm; not liable to fail, yield, become displaced, etc., as a support or a fastening: The building was secure, even in an earthquake.

3. affording safety, as a place: He needed a secure histout. 4. in safe custody or keeping: Here in the vauit the necklace was

secure. 5. free from care; without anxiety: emotionally secure. 6. firmly established, as a relationship or reputation. 7. 6. firmly established, as a relationship or reputation. 7. his religious belief. 8. Archaic, overconfident. —1.9 to exacure an info possession of; procure; obtain: to secure materiols secure a high government position. 10. to free from dangers flood. 11. to effect; make certain of; ensure: The novel sectors his reputation. 12. to make firm or fast, as by attaching his reputation. 12. to make firm or fast, as by attaching secure a rope. 13. to make firm or fast, as by attaching the property. 14. to lock or 15th you secure the doors and windows. 15. to go to the firm of secure of the protect of the firm of secure of the protect of the firm of secure of the protect of the firm of secure of the firm of the firm of secure of the f sediment

councy - us activated carefree = \$\stille{s}\$ = \stille{s}\$ = \colon \text{(a)} \ \text{councy} = \text{-cur(a)} \ \text{councy} = \text{-cur(a)} \ \text{-cur(



MINUSCUL	<u> </u>	
	MODERN	
GOTHIC	ITALIC	ROMAN
t	t	t

aw. The symbol has riant of the capital.

taberna hut, shed, TAVERN]
k/yə lər), adj.
a gradually progressive emacia[< L: wasting, decay, akin to

dj. wasting away; becoming < L täbëscent., s. of täbëscens, -BSCENT] — ta bes'cence, n.
/lis). Pathol. synhilis of the ages, characterized by various in the later stages, by loss of alysis. Also called locomotor of the back]

2).
1. 1. a tabular space, surface, or
1. 1. a tabular space, surface, or
1. 1. a tabular space, surface, or
1. a tabular signs to indicate the
1. a tabular space, see the surface of the

played. [< F< 1b tavolatur(a) = sinscoting (< L tabulāturn; see - bling, adj. — n. 1. an article of t. slabilike top supported by one of furniture specifically used for dat it. 3. the food served at a at a table. 5. a group of persons game. or business transaction. at or plane surface; a level area. 9. Archit. a. a course or band, esp. tinctive form or position. b. a acc on a wall. 10. tables, a. sere inscribed by the ancients: b. the laws themselves. 11. an nbers, or signs, or combinations of ns, to exhibit a set of facts or relasact, and comprehensive form; a Jeweiry. a. the upper horizontal. b. a gem with such a surface. All Proc. postponed that it may be r groups in opposition: Fortune on. Also, turn the tables on. 16. il. a. drunk. b. as a bribe: She gate the apartment. 16. wait (on) f; serve food. — it. 17. to place (a ble. 18. to enter in or form into a 2arl. Proc. to lay aside a proposal, re discussion, or for an indefinite in the grapes. I'm or for use on 21. suitable for serving at a table in late grapes. I'm a table as in the grapes. I'm a table as poposal, i'p lank, tablet! — tableless, adj. Oj, n., pl. tableaux (2a. picture, as of a scene. S. aure, statue, scene, etc., by one or sostumed and posed. [< F: board, of table Table!). h., floth!/. h., pl. cloths löths'. -kloths'/. a cloth for cover-

klôth/. kloth/). n. nl. -cloths lôths/. -kloths/). n. nl. -cloths lôths/. -kloths/). a cloth for coversep. during a meal.

dôt/. tā/bol; Fr. ta ble dôt/). nl. dôt/, tā/bol; Fr. ta ble dôt/). a urses served at a fixed time and price aurant. Cf. à la carte, prix fixe. ble] -ta/ble-d'hôte/, ad. [np/), v.i. -hopped, -hopping, [n. na restaurant. night clut, or the like in a restaurant. night clut, or the like ivarious tables. - ta/ble-hop/per, n. and/). n. an elevated and generally rable extent; plateau. ecloths, napkins, etc.

a mountain in the Republic of South lot. 1).

ief. 1).

spoon/, -spoon/), n. 1. a spoon larger
spoon, used in serving food at the
essert spoon, used in serving food at the
lard measuring unit in recipes. 2, a

tā/bəl spōōn/fòól, -spōōn/-), n., pl. ta tablespoon can hold. 2. Cookery a qual to ½ fluid ounce; three teaspoor-

v. -let-ed, -let-ing or -let-ted, -let-nber of sheets of writing paper, office together at the edge; pad. 2. a flat slat saring or intended to bear an inscription 3. a thin, flat leaf or sheet of rigid marking on, esp. one of a pair or set. tablets, the set as a whole. 5. a small or piece of some solid or solidified or piece of some solid or solidified marking on, esp. one of a pair or set. 1. a small or piece of some solid or solidified marking or piece. 7. to mark or inscription of the set of the se

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table talk

(memoranda, notes, etc.) on a tablet. 8, to form into tablets, cakes, etc. [ME tablette < MF tablete. See Tablet. ET]

(able talk', informal conversation at meals.

(able talk', informal conversation at meals.

(able ten/nis, a variety of tennis played on a table, using small paddles and a hollow celluloid or plastic ball.

(able wire (tā/bal wār'), n. the dishes, utensils, etc., used at the table.

(able wine', a wine that contains not more than 14 percent calcol and is usually served with meals.

(able dichol and is usually served with meals.

(abloid (tab/loid), n. 1. a newspaper whose pages are approximately 11 x 15 inches, about half the size of a standard-size newspaper page. 2. such a newspaper that concentrates on sinsational news, usually heavily illustrated.

(abloid ism, n.

(abloid table), (abloid, n., pl.-boos, v.,-booed, -booing, -abb/loid ism, n.

(about to boō/, ta-), adj, n., pl.-boos, v.,-booed, -booing, -boow ords. 2. (among the Polynesians and other peoples of the South Pacific) separated or set apart as sacred or profane; forbidden for general use. —n. 3. a prohibition of anything; exclusion from use or practice.

4. exclusion from social relations, ostracism. 5. (among the Polynesians and other peoples of the South Pacific) the system or practice of setting things apart as sacred or profane; forbidden for general use. —v.t. 6. to put under a taboo; prohibit or forbid. 7. to oxiden for general use. —v.t. 6. to put under a taboo; prohibit or forbid. 7. to oxiden for general use. —v.t. 6. to put under a taboo; prohibit or forbid. 7. to oxiden for general use. —v.t. 6. to put under a taboo; prohibit or forbid. 7. to oxiden for general use. —v.t. 6. to put under a taboo; prohibit or forbid. 7. to oxiden for general use. —v.t. 6. to put under a taboo; prohibit or forbid. 7. to oxiden for general use. —v.t. 6. to put under a taboo; prohibit or forbid. 7. to oxiden for general use. —v.t. 6. to put under a taboo; prohibit or forbid. 7. to oxiden for general use. —v.t. 6. to put under a

bour [ME OF tablo]ur < Pers labrāk drum] —ta/bor-er, ta/bour-er, ta/bour-er, ta/bor-er, ta/bour-er, ta

supped fine a table of tablet; tabular. 4. having transverse disseptiments, as certain corals. [< L tabulal(tas) boarded, planked. See Table, ATE!]—tab'u-la-ble, adj.—tab'u-la-tion, n.
tab-u-la-tor (tab'y-y-lā'tər), n. 1. a person or thing that tabulates. 2. Also called tab, tab key, a typewriter key for moving the carriage a set number of spaces to the left each time it is depressed, used for typing material in columns, for fixed indentions, and the like.
tac'a-ma-hac (tak'a-ma-hak'), n. 1. any of certain resinous substances, used in incenses, ointments, etc. 2. any tree, as of the genera Bursera and Protium, yielding such a product. 3. See balsam poplar. Also, tac-a-ma-hac-a (tak'a-ma-hak'a), tac-ma-hac-k [< Sp (acama(ha)c(a) < Mahuatl tecomahca smelling copal]
tace (tas, tās), n. Armor. tasset.
tacet (tach'it, tā'sit, tā'kket), v. imperative. Music. be slent (directing an instrument or voice not to play or sing). [< L: lit. (tt) is silent]
tach (tak), n. Informal. tachometer. [by shortening] tache (tach), n. Archaic. a buckle; clasp. Also, tach. [late ME < MF < Gmc. See TACK']
tach'ina fly' (tak'a-na), any of numerous dipterous insects of the family Tachinidae, the larvae of which are parastic on caterpillars, beetles, and other insects. [< NL Tachina genus of flies < Gk tachinê, c. tach(ys) swift + -inē, lem. of -inos - INE!]
Ta Ch'ing (da' chiffy), Ch'ing.
'Swiftest,' used in the formation of compound words: tachistocope (ta kis'to skōp'), n. Psychol. an aperatus tor exposing visual stimuli, as pictures, letters, or

| Achistosope Of. tacho-, tachy-. [< Gk 'dachisto(s), superl. of tachys swift] | Achisto Scope (ta kis'ta sköp'), n. Psychol. an apparatus for exposing visual stimuli, as pictures, letters, or words, for an extremely brief period: used esp. for testing Perception.—tachis-to-scopic (ta kis'ta skop'ik), adj.—tack-lins'(ta-scop')-(cal-ly, adv.—ta-chis'to-scop')-(cal-ly, adv.—ta-chis'to-scop')-(cal-ly, adv.—tachis'to-scop')-(cal-ly, a

measuring revolutions per minute, as of an engine. —tacho-metrically (tak/ə me/trik lē), adv. —tachom/e-try, n. tachy-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning with used in the formation of compound words: tachygraphy. Cf. tachisto-, tacho-. [< Gk. comb. form of tachys] tachy-cardia (tak/ə kär/dē ə), n. Med. excessively rapid heartbeat.

tach-y-graph (tak/ə graf/, -gräf/), n. 1. tachygraphic writing. 2. a person who writes or is skilled in writing tachygraphy.

writing. 2. a person who writes or is skilled in writing tachygraphy.

tachygraphy (ta kig/rə iē, tə-), n. the Greek and Roman handwriting used for rapid stenography and writing.

-tachyg/rapher, tachyg/raphiat, n. —tachygraphic (tak/oʻgraf/ik), tach/y·graphi-ta-li, adi. —tach/y-graphical-ly, adi.

tachy-lite-tal-ly, adu of a high luster. Also, tach/y-lite/
—tachy-lite-ic (tak/oʻlit/), n. a black, glassy form of basalt, readily fusible and of a high luster. Also, tach/y-lite/
—tachy-lite-ic (tak/oʻlit/ik), adi.

ta-chyme-ter (ta kimi/ tər, tə-), n. Survey, any of several instruments for determining, in a single operation, distances, directions, and differences of elevation.

ta-chyme-try (ta kimi/ tər, tə-), n. Survey, the science of measuring distances with a tachymeter. [< F tachymētre]

tac-it (tas/it), adi, 1. silent; saying nothing: a tacti partner.

2. understood without being openly expressed; implied: tacti approval. 3. unvolced or unspoken: a tacti prayer.

[< L taci(us) silent, ptp. of tacere; c. Goth thahan; akin to len hiegial — tac ii-ly, adv. — tac-it-ness, n. — Syn. 2. implicit. 3. unexpressed, unsaid. — Ant. 3. expressed in speech. 2. dour, stern, and silent in expression and manner. [< L taciturn(us), quite = tacitus (silent + urnus adi. suffix of time] — tac'itur'nity, n. — tac'-iturn'ly, adu. — Syn. 1. uncommunicative, reticent.

Tac-itus (tas'i tas), n. Pub-li-us Cornelius (pub/lē as), An. c55-c120, Roman historian. — Tac-itean (tas'i tē/on), adi.

tackit (tak), n. 1, a short, sharp-pointed nail, usually with

suffix of time] —tac/i-tar/ni-ty, n. —tac/i-turn/ly, adu.—Syn. 1. uncommunicative, redicent.

Tac-i-tus (tas/i tas), n. Pub-li-us Cornelius (pub/lē ss), A.D. c55-c120, Roman historian. —Tac-i-te-an (tas/i-te/an), adj.

LackT (tak), n. 1, a short, sharp-pointed nail, usually with a flat, broad head. 2. a stitch, esp. a long stitch used in fastening seams, preparatory to a more thorough sewing. 3, a fastening, esp. of a temporary kind. 4. sticchness, as of nearly dry paint or glue; adhesiveness. 5. Naut. a, a rope for extending the weather clew of a course. b. the weather clew of a course. b. the weather clew of a studdingsail to haul it to the end of the boom. e. the heading of a sailing vessel, when sailing close-hauled, with reference to the wind direction. f. a course run obliquely against the wind. g. one of the series of straight runs that make up the zigzag course of a ship proceeding to windward. 6. a course of action, esp. one differing from some preceding course. 7. the gear used in equipping a horse, including saddle, bridle, etc. 8. on the wrong tack, under a misapprehension; in error; astray. —y.l. 9. to fasten by a tack or tacks. 10, to secure by some slight or temporary fastening. 11. to join together; unite; combine. 12. to Attach-as Something supplementary; append; annex (often fol. by on or onto). 13. Naut. a. to change the course of a sailing vessel) by a series of tacks. 14. to equip (a horse) with tack. — 1. 15. Naut. a. to change the course of a sailing vessel) by a series of tacks. 14. to equip (a horse) with tack (usually fol. by up): Please tack up quickly. [ME tak buckle, clasp, nail (later, tack); c. G Zacke prong, back (def. 7). —v.t.

1. to undertake to hould the tack to the head.

1. tack-ling (tak/ling), n. Artack-ling, as in football, to seize, stop, or throw down (a bail-carrier). — v.t.

1. tack-ling (tak/ling), n. Artack-ling, as in football, to seize, stop, or throw down (a bail-carrier). — v.t.

1. To undertake to handle, master, solve, etc. to tackle an opponent having the ba

